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Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Letter from Mr. Clingman. House of Representatives, ? March 22, 1850.

GENTLEMEN: Your Republic of Wednesday con tains a speech purporting to have been delivered by my colleague (Mr. Stanly) in the House of Representatives, March 6th, 1850. On looking over it I find that it includes some

twenty or thirty extracts from speeches of mine de-livered at different times within the last half a dozen years. On the day of its delivery, I think, I heard all that was said by my colleague. He commenced by saying, that as the day was a rainy one he would advise gentlemen to go to some more comfortable place, as he did not intend to speak for the House, but for his constituents. In the course of his remarks he stated that he had some extracts from my speeches which he should print, but which he did not intend to read, lest his hour should expire before he had concluded. Just before the close of his hour, however, having as I supposed gone over the ground of his speech, he began to read an extract from one of my speeches, but after going through a few sentences, he declared that, as his hour was nearly over, he the floor of the House; I could do so with no appearance of parliamentary propriety. Not only has so long a time elapsed that the matters really uttered by

permission, to publish an answer in the same paper to the country. On looking over the speech, however, sometimes parts of sentences, my colleague has exhibited some ingenuity, and seems to have exercised much caution to avoid doing me justice, and to mislead his readers in relation to my opinions as formerly expressed. As far as I have observed the custom that has prevailed with members of the House since the adoption of the hour rule, though they sometimes enlarge the argumentative parts of speeches in the report, they studiously avoid printing any thing that refers to the opinions or declarations of members, unless it has been in fact uttered on the floor. By that or defend themselves, when it seems necessary. My be shaken in relation to it. Those persons who realitical points, as expressed at different times. Though I entertain no doubt but that, by making more copious extracts from my speeches than he has done. I should be able to show that my opinions, as expressed, have not materially varied, yet I cannot suppose that the public generally feel an interest in the subject, since the establishing of my consistency would not in any manner affect the progress of legislative business. My own constituents have generally seen my speeches at length, and will not, therefore, I apprehend, require any explanation from me. But what advantage he can derive from misleading his own constituents, I cannot imagine. Should any thing in the progress of events in the futute render it proper that I should offer explanation, I shall enter on it with entire confidence in my ability to make a suc-

name in that class.

But who are to be regarded as ultra politicians with reference to the great issue pending? The most ultra on the southern side of the question that I know of, claim that slavery shall go into all the territories of the United States which are common property,

were adopted in practice, northern men might occupy any part of the territory without being deprived of any legal advantage which they possess in their own section and adopting the rights of the irrown section and adopting the rights of their own section and adopting the rights of their own sectional lating of the North. Whether these to exercise it, of holding slaves. If, however, slavery should be excluded, the southerner would find himself deprived of certain advantages which he

their object is to obtain a recognition of their right to participate fairly in the benefits of the national territory, their opposition is not limited to a particular mode of exclusion, as the Wilmot proviso. It extends to all such action on the part of the Federal Government as places it always against them and the minority is effective because the Constitution as declares; but the majority is only effective because the Constitution as declares; but when this shall be made manifest, when we their institutions. If, for example, when territory is acquired in which slavery legally exists, as was the case with the Louisiana Territory, then the Government is directly to interfere, and by an act of Conment is directly to interfere is changed; so that the Government, instead of being alone Congress acts, provides that one-fifth of the that of the whole Union, would have been converted into a mere machine, for the advancement of the shall be taxen on any question which may be submitnorthern section.

New Mexico and Deseret are in just as much want already by the House of Representatives, and are, of legislative aid, and their inhabitants are just as until modified or changed by the House itself, as urgent in their demands for our action in their cases. much binding on the Speaker and every member as Territories are in the same situation, and have all with these rules, certain motions may be made, and and refuse it to the others? Is it because California members present have undoubtedly the power to prehas made a constitution excluding slavery, while the vent the passage of laws, and to prevent also the other two Territories have not imposed any such re-striction in their forms of government? Is it for this of the House. Unquestionably this is a power in would print it and some others. Until the speech appeared in your paper, it was impossible either for me, or for the members generally, to know what parme, or for the members generally, to know what particular portions or even what speeches he intended to read from. In fact, many of his quotations refer to points to which he made no allusion whatever in the course of his speech. It will not, I presume, be expected by any body that I should attempt a reply on the course of the Mexican territory.

In fact, many of his quotations refer to points to which he made no allusion whatever in the course of his speech. It will not, I presume, be expected by any body that I should attempt a reply on the course of the Mexican territory.

In fact, many of his quotations refer to possing of all these Territories at this time, they being equally entitled to our consideration, insist on pushing through California alone, is not the conclusion, whether given to the majorty, the hinority is attained, whether given to the majorty, the infinites and agitators of the North. But, above all, he administers a keen rebuke to those, who have denied the right, and as a neutral. If I have power, I will, in that being equally entitled to our consideration, insist on ty, or to a single individual, as the president, judge, or other officer. If the minority, for mere factious or slight purposes, were thus to impede legislation, this strengthen their hands, thus to enable them hereafter who have denied the right, and as neutral. If I have power, I will, in that being equally entitled to our consideration, insist on or other officer. If the minority, for mere factious or other officer. If the minority, for mere factious or other officer. If the minority, for mere factious or other officer. If the minority when the faction is an expectation of the North. But, and as a neutral. If I have power, I will, in that the faction is the faction of the North. But, and as a neutral is the faction of the North. But, and as a neutral is the faction of the North. But, and as a neutral is the faction of the North. But, and as a neutral is the faction of the North. But, and as a neutral is the faction of the Nor

him have passed out of the minds of members, but I blind to this state of things? Could we settle the conduct would not only be no abuse of its powers, would be compelled to ask the House to give me its whole territorial question on equitable terms, we but would, in fact, be a most praise-worthy and patear when replying to things not spoken there, wholly might be justified in walving the strong objections riotic action for the protection of the essential rights new to the members generally, and having no reference whatever to the practical business of legislation. not only, by decisive majorities, from time to time then he is justified in striking the assailant until he If this matter he has had printed merited a reply, it would doubtless, be held sufficient for me, with your repeatedly during the last three years, passed the compels him to desist from his attack. Wilmot proviso though the House of Representahe has selected as the medium of his communication lives, but even at the last session, when Mr. Pres- seems to have been received with much favor by southern action. Should this remedy be adopted, it ton's bill to allow the people of that country to form Southern men. From many evidences within my eander compels me to admit, that it does not, in my a constitution was under consideration, they appendjudgment, contain any thing of sufficient moment to ed that proviso to it, and thus obliged its friends to me, which seems to present fairly the view taken in next. Then, and perhaps sooner, the southern peojustify me in asking the use of your columns for a abandon it. The people of the country there, be- the South, so far as I am able to understand it. The ple, seeing that their representatives could no longer, reply to it. In selecting parts of paragraphs, and ing thus persuaded that their only chance to get writer is not only one whose opinion will have as by any exertion, protect them, would be compelled very naturally incorporated the proviso into their from his standing and talents, but is entitled to the

means an opportunity is afforded gentlemen to explain every body there fully understands, opinions cannot of the appropriation bills until the slavery question What possible good can result from keeping the people of that section in profound ignorance of the condition of things in the South? Is it wise thus to mislead the people there? Why not let them know their movements may bring them into danger? that you will oppose these measures by every parlia- nent degree, to raise the hope that the liberal and just | wagon, over common roads in the condition in which Is it regarded as a wise stroke of policy, in a militamentary tactic in your power, and that you cannot be ry commander, to conceal from his own troops the bought off, forced off, nor coaxed off, until justice is end to lead to a fair adjustment of the difficulty. But masked battery? If the Union be in peril, nothing inevitable. At all events, if I were there I would people find that they have been deceived—there will py so much time, that he could only make one trip a seems to me better calculated to increase the danger try the experiment till March 4, 1851.

Even if these quotations should be fairly made from the particular papers selected, it must be remembered understood, I have no doubt it will be cordially apspirit of slavish submission to wrong, which it has that they constitute a small portion of those publish- proved. Should Congress adjourn without passing been sought to inculcate from certain quarters. The weight of the whole, at 60 lbs. the bushel, is four ed in the southern States. It may be remarked, too, these bills, there will very soon be organized a pow- only question on which they are divided is, whether tons and 400 lbs. How, then, does the account that a number of these papers are published by north- erful party in the North to put down Free-soilism and they ought, in the condition of things just now, to stand? Four trips over a common road will cost as will now, gentlemen, as I have found it necessary to resort to your columns, take this occasion to advert resort to your columns. resort to your columns, take this occasion to advert the property of the North. Other journals, to certain other points of discussion. You have here-tofore, while condemning ultra politicians, thought partly from a party feeling of opposition to move-tofore, while condemning ultra politicians, thought partly from a party feeling of opposition to move-tofore, while condemning ultra politicians, thought partly from a party feeling of opposition to move-tofore, while condemning ultra politicians, thought partly from a party feeling of opposition to move-tofore, while condemning ultra politicians, thought partly from a party feeling of opposition to move-tofore, while condemning ultra politicians, thought partly from a party feeling of opposition to move-tofore, while condemning ultra politicians, thought partly from a party feeling of opposition to move-tofore, while condemning ultra politicians, thought from a party feeling of opposition to move-tofore, while condemning ultra politicians, thought from a party feeling of opposition to move-tofore, while condemning ultra politicians, thought from a party feeling of opposition to move-tofore, while condemning ultra politicians, thought from a party feeling of opposition to move-tofore, while condemning ultra politicians, thought from a party feeling of opposition to move-tofore, while condemning ultra politicians, thought from a party feeling of opposition to move-tofore, while condemning ultra politicians, thought from a party feeling of opposition to move-tofore, while condemning ultra politicians, thought from a party feeling of opposition to move-tofore, while condemning ultra politicians, thought from a party feeling of opposition to move-tofore, while condemning ultra politicians are party feeling of opposition to move-tofore, while condemning ultra politicians are party feeling to the tone of the central press in this city, sup-posed to be in accordance with the views of the Ad-harsh measures, but in my opinion it is the only one the fourth the conversion of a free, into a in the fact that a Southerner fills the Presidential would be acceptable here.

were unintentionally aiding the anti-slavery move- southern members, there would be, I have no doubt, liere as a member, I will use my official station to the forty cents for toll is not, in fact, out of pocket, tion of circumstances! An ultra northern man is he who claims that slavery shall be excluded from all the territory. If one of these views be more ultra than the other, it must be the northern will assume the proper nest.

Were uninessiavely moveand in fact, out of pocket, ment of the North, they have gradually been taking but the cost of a privilege, by which \$4 10 are saved.

Money saved is money made—and in the case above that, ultimately, all such of them as are governed by the proper nest.

The possible of the North is not in fact, out of pocket, and but the cost of a privilege, by which \$4 10 are saved.

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The possible of the North is not in fact, out of pocket, and but the cost of a privilege, by which \$4 10 are saved.

Money saved is money made—and in the case above that, ultimately, all such of them as are governed by the proper nest. the northern one, because, even if the southern view were adopted in practice, northern men might occupy with is also misled by the fact that cerminu nimself deprived of certain advantages which he would enjoy at home.

Those men who, standing between these two opposite extremes, are willing that there should be an equitable division of the territory, may well claim to equitable division of the territory, may well claim to be the moderate men. In this class will fall, as far as I know all the minute of the suthern has become intense.

The series of the suthern personal adminority, we, or course should recommend them to apply for redress to the Supreme Court. Should that the poverty and industrial prostration of that island are almost incredible; that, since 1832, on the authority of a recent letter from Jamaica, that the poverty and industrial prostration of that island are almost incredible; that, since 1832, of the subtraction of the sustained by those whose rights they are willing to august tribunal decide, for example, that one fifth or almost incredible; that, since 1832, of the sustained by those whose rights they are willing to august tribunal decide, for example, that one fifth or almost incredible; that, since 1832, of the sustained by those whose rights they are willing to august tribunal decide, for example, that one fifth or Cholera Humbug," the N. Y. Merchant's august tribunal decide, for example, that one fifth or the their industrial prostration of the tinder of the sustained by those whose rights they are willing to august tribunal decide, for example, that one fifth or the their industrial prostration of the territory and industrial prostration of the terminor of the sustained by those whose rights they are willing to august tribunal decide, for example, that one fifth or the their industrial prostration of the terminor of the sustained by those whose rights they are will industrial prostration of the terminor of the sustained by those whose rights they are will industrial prostration of the terminor of the sustained by those whose rights they are almost tribunal decide, for example, that one fifth or the fifth of the following the form

fourths of that Territory; and when, on the other hand, an acquisition of a different character is made, it is intentionally so to manage as to exclude slave-holders from all parts of it; it is obvious that the have the effect of defeating the action of the majority. It is in some respects the rights of the minority. It is in some respects the rights of the minority. It is in some respects the rights of the minority. It is in some respects to the rights of the minority. It is in some respects the rights of the minority. It is in some respects to the rights of the minority and hostile government—then it is our duty to withdraw all support from it as far as our powers ought in certain cases to be exercised, though it does have the effect of defeating the action of the majority. character of our political system would be essentially The Constitution of the United States, under which

ted by the Speaker. It is also provided that each House may adopt its sked to admit California as a State forthwith. But own rules of order. Such rules have been adopted Inasmuch, therefore, as the inhabitants of all these any constitutional provision whatever. In accordance presented us forms of government, why discriminate the syes and noes taken from time to time. Under between them? Why grant the request of one set the Constitution and these rules, one-fifth of those Are southern men to be required to stultify them- against a well-settled and gross system of injustice selves so far before the country as to affect to be and tyranny on the part of the majority, then their to the manner in which this state of things was pro- of their constituents. No citizen has a right to strike even to assert that they have the political, moral, and duced in California. The northern members have another person; but if one is assailed and beaten, personal courage to defend their own section, should

Since this mode of resistance was suggested, it into the Union was by the exclusion of slavery, much weight as that of any one in North Carolina, to rely on their own efforts. more consideration from the fact that, during a ser-The course which you have to some extent pur- vice of many years in Congress, he was not less dissued, however patriotic may be your motives, and tinguished for his moderation and conservative views | the real causes of this comparative quiet. This state | level wood surface. more especially that of the National Intelligencer, than for the firmness and ability with which he mainseems to me calculated only to produce mischief. I tained them. As the letter from which I make the refer to the attempt to underrate the condition of feel- extract was a private one, I do not give the name of

rate diseases require desperate remedies."

points circums, are willing that there shoold be a secondary, way will call an extension of the betray, way will call an extension of the betray way way that was a law, and the betting high becomes interest to the power of the complaints was the continue massed the souther people. While the real state of feeling in the souther people was the power of the Continue of the Werk of this sease. It shall be process the real power of the continue people will be the continue people

that the ultimate mischief to the South in the future will be much greater from the exclusion from all the territory, than could result from depriving us of any share in the public money.

If these new principles, which seem to have been adopted by most of the northern politicians, are to prevail; if this Government is to acquire territory by conquest or by purchase, and the southern States are to be required to furnish their full proportion of men and money, and then the fruits of victory are to be supposed that the South will go into any such partnership.

The southern people have been free too long to consent thus to become the vascals of the North. As their object is to obtain a recognition of the interview of the participate fairly in the benefits of the national terminal to the presentatives of the proportion of men and money, and then the fruits of victory are to be supposed that the South will go into any such partnership.

The southern people have been free too long to consent thus to become the vascals of the North. As their object is to obtain a recognition of their right to participate fairly in the benefits of the number of the territory, then we ought to refuse to refuse to the support of the Government. The idea of refusing supplies is not of the support of the greating supplies is not of the constitution and laws. Feeling the undoubted right of the participate is not of the constitution and laws. Feeling the undoubted right of the participate is not of the constitution and laws. Feeling the undoubted right of the participate is not of the constitution and laws. Feeling the undoubted right of the participate is not of the constitution and laws. Feeling the undoubted right of the participate is not of the Comstitution and laws. Feeling the order of the Comstitution and laws. Feeling the undoubted right of the participate is not of the constitution and laws. Feeling the order of the Comstitution and laws. Feeling the force of as high obligations as could possibly rest to refuse of the Executive. Th

coming a high-minded and chivalrous people, to let legislation take its course, than resort to revolutionary remedies. Others of them place great reliance on the federal army and navy, and say that without any trouble to the North they will, by blockading southern ports and sending troops where they are needed, soon bring the South into submission to such laws as they may choose to pass. I have no doubt that they are perfectly willing, as they say, to vote all the money in the treasury to have their acts executed. But, I tell these gentlemen frankly, that however willing I might be in matters that concerned myself alone, to make concession when there is an appeal to my magnanimity, I do not feel at liberty thus to act when the rights of others are at stake. I will not, if I have the power to prevent it, needlessly jeopardize those whom I represent. If there is to be a collision, I do not wish the sword of Brennus thrown into the scale against my section. If there is to be a struggle, in any event, between the South and the North, I desire this, the common Government, may use the money in the treasury without an appropriation by law than any other person would have.

Whether southern members will take the step indicated, I shall not assume to say in advance, nor their judgment approve the course. These things the public must decide for itself, from such evidence as it has from time to time of southern feeling and must be temporary in its effects, and could hardly be

There is at this time less manifestation of excitement in the southern States than was exhibited a little of things is in no wise attributable to eulogies on the Union, nor to the denunciation of southern movements. "The South has no direct interest in the passage mer manifestations of excitement.

lay, since each month that passes by leaves a wider advantage of a plank road.

The speech of Daniel Webster, in the Senate, on the California question, is decidedly the of the most splendid efforts of the greatest of hiving drators. It is the cap-sheaf, the chef d'œuere of this incomparable debater and statesman. As a pure specimen of eloquence, of extraordinary felicity of language, aptness of metaphor, and force of argument, the speech deserves to take rank with the highest flights of genius that have been handed down to us from preceding ages. It is admirable in all its parts. The exordium is strikingly grand and impressive. is strikingly grand and impressive. The narrative is compact, lucid, and finished. The deductions are characterized by the severest logic, and perfect familiarity with the subjects, the circumstances, and the people, and the peroration is one of exquisite beauty, in the application to the present condition of our country, washed by the two great seas, and extend-ing across the broad continent, of the beautiful description by Homer, of Achilles' shield:

"Now the broad shield complete, the artist crowned With his last hand, and poured the ocean round; In living silver seemed the waves to roll,

And beat the buckler's verge, and bound the whole." But the merits of this great oration are not merely those of elegant diction, exquisite taste, and admiraole eloquence. It possesses a still higher quality. t glows with a true catholic spirit of American feeling. It is radiant with a patriotism which disregards sectional limits. It evinces a truly noble triumph of great intellect over the excitements and fanaticism f the hour; over the turmoils of party and the intrigues of faction. It takes within its comprehensive scope all the interests, the feelings, the passions and prejudices which have arisen from this agitation and extends over the one the shield of defence and protec tion, and warns the other, in tones of powerful remonstrance and eloquent exhortation. He admonished these, conciliates those, refutes others, and pleases all. With severe impartiality he exhibits the shortcomings and excesses of all the parties to this agitation. He exposes the insincerity and hypocrisy of the antislavery agitators, who have expended millions to keep up excitement, but have never contributed a cent to nelp the blacks that have been emancipated, and wanted a home. He demolishes the Wilmot Proviso, as a mere bauble of restless politicians, having nothing either of harm or good in it : reproves the inustice of the Southern gentlemen who seek to class those who have hitherto defended the rights of the South, with the fanatics and agitators of the North. speech may be looked upon as a god-send. It is the midday sun breaking through the clouds that have destroyed a palace and much land belonging to a nohung for forty days and nights over the ark of the Constitution. It is the trident of old Neptune, calming the excited sea and soothing the raging billows.
There is but little in that speech, which does not command our assent,-trained as we have been, to different views of the Constitution, and under different sectional influences from the great Senator. But, we commenced this article. with no purpose of analyzing the positions, or stating our views of the points of Mr. Webster's speech. We reserve this task for another occasion. New Orleans Delta.

Scientific experiments have proved, that the same sorry to add that the accidents to those who went over power required to move one ton, in a common lumber have been very sad. while since. But no one ought to be deceived as to wagon with a load of four and one-third tons, on a leg by a burning stone, which cut through the limb,

horse team, over a tolerably level common road; it hung suspended by a bit of flesh. On his arrival is The people of the Southern States suppose they follows, then, that the same team can, with equal Naples he had lost so much blood that an amputation ing at the South by extracts carefully culled from southern papers, letters, &c. No impression is thereby made on the South. The subject being one which southern papers of the southern papers, letters, &c. No impression is thereby made on the South. The subject being one which southern papers, letters, &c. No impression is thereby made on the South. The subject being one which southern states suppose they are southern states are suppose they are southern states are supposed to suppose they are southern states are supposed to suppose the southern states are supposed to suppose the suppose they are southern states are supposed to suppose the suppose them to suppose the suppose th hope that there may be an equitable adjustment of the question at issue. Nothing has contributed more properly graded plank road. Practical results have time taken place, it is not expected that he can live, the question at issue. Nothing has contributed more proved this to be true, because four tons now constito this than the rejection by the House of Representatives, of the resolutions of Messrs. Root and Gid-dings, embodying the principle of the Wilmot procolleague has thought proper to take a different course. As far as I am concerned, I have no objection whatever to his bringing into review my public acts and
declarations in the manner chosen by him. It would,
in my judgment, however, have been more appropriate for him to have assumed ostensibly, as he appears
to have done really, the character of a pamphleteer.
He seems anxious to make it appear that there is a
discrepancy or inconsistency in my opinions on podiscrepancy or inconsistency in my opinions colleague has thought proper to take a different course. son know that it is wrong that the South should not leffectual plan than for southern members to leave their dings, embodying the principle of the Wilmot prothe base of a mountain of solid granite. The only ly and openly together, they can force the North to showing, as he did, that he had the statesmanlike sa- lique and lateral strains. Both wagon and harness. effect of these publications is to deceive the North. do what is right, and what she ought to do without gacity to understand the real condition of the count in constant use on a plank road, by means of this

> danger, until he can bring them up suddenly upon a done the South; and, in my judgement, success is should such not be the event-should the southern at 60 lbs. the bushel, is 2,100 lbs.; one would occube a renewal, with redoubled energy, of all the for- day, and when he would have to make four trips, and to four. The South has many of our foreign on consume four days in conveying his 140 bushels to

Difference in favor of plank road, is \$4 10. The first impression is very strong against being ministration, have echoed back what they supposed left to save the Union and protect the South. Despe- us an equitable settlement. There is danger in de-

Should this means of resistance be adopted by the gap between the two sections. For myself, while The above calculation shows that the payment of

Take back the needle then did'et at prised it only when I though

By thy fair hand I might be to

My fancy carned me ahead

To that long wished for thes,
When thou would'st sit and darn my
And sometimes perhaps thins.
And thus while you the needle plied
Industriquely with yern,
Together we would ever hide.

Nor care for aught a darm So I've been saving, all along, Many a well-worn thing, Hoping that through the evenings king. You'd sit, and darn, and sing.

And this reflection was so sweet, As on time quickly rolled, I did not mind nor care a bit If my stockings did grow old. And rent and tear might open wide.

I'd rather help them on, Thinking you'd not your pleasure hide. The more there was to darn. But now there's malice in its pint, A mocking in its eye, That puts my feelings out of jint, And wakes the oft-drawn sigh.

Then take the needle back again, And darn thyself with it; I've tried to use it, but in vain, I could not darn a bit. Take back, take back thy needle bright, And may it useful be: Thy hand alone could guide it right,

Or teach its worth to me.

MOUNT VESUVIUS. The correspondent at Naples of the London Daily News, under date of February 18, says that the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, of which he gives the following account, had compelled the Pope to remove from Portici to the palace on Cape.

di Monte. For a week we have now enjoyed the most splendid eruption which has taken place for many ty iniles and, no doubt, much farther. The lave deof rock which are ejected, form at night a terrific spectacle. The roaring of the mountain on Saturday for miles round, and here in Naples our windows shook with every repetition of it, which was unceasing night and day. Immens crowds, of course, walk religious processions are moving about for the intercession of the Madonna and the saints; and it is said that the Pope is to perform some ceremonial to cause INFORMATION FOR FARMERS ABOUT PLANE ROADS. the mountain to stay its ruinous proceedings. I am

On Saturday night a young Pole was struck in the One ton is the average practical load for a two young American officer was struck in the arm, which

> by his recreancy to the South. He is the only Representative from this section of the Union who perspicacity has failed bim in discovering that the North had committed wrong and aggression on the South. To repel the charge of aggression, he wood the following language:

> "Gentlemen speak of aggression upon the South, We have a President who owns two hundred negroes : Speaker of this House; a good share of Southern

Now, were it possible to excuse or pelliate au could scarcely stand as a decent plea in the m

cost of strengthening the wagon, because such cost is more than made up by saving in blacksmith's and other mechanics' bills, for repairing damages which continually account on common roads and in the great suit to the South, ascerts Mr. Webster, to below the south, ascerts Mr. Webster, to below the south, ascerts Mr. Webster, to below the south, ascerts Mr. Stanly; the South